## FROUDE.

The Union and the Ireland of To-Day.

An Iniquitous Land Tenure the Grand Evil of the Irish People.

REDRESS AND HOPE AT LAST.

THE PRESENT DUTY OF IRISHMEN.

Mr. Proude began by alinding to a slight inac-suracy he had made in his last lecture in quoting from Mr. Grattan's speech. This was, however, tanply an error of arrangement, not of fact. He sent on to say that forms of government should not be so much kept in view as the spiritual and aterial condition of the people. Aristocracies are only bad because they were more liable to be

were the first requisite of a good government, and was only when the government governed badly ke almost invariably, and scarcely had they ever got fairly into the path of practical reform than they had been thrown tack in by foolish political agitation. Just before insurrection of '98 all of Ireland's grievances in course of rearess; but these concessions hat England was afraid of them. In 1802 the con-titution that succeeded the Union was fairly peasantry dwelt in miserable cabins without ows, which they shared with their pigs. Their rulnous rack rent. And yet the people were
nor unhappy;
their only fear was lest some neighbor might bid a

igher rent and the landlord should drive away to starve in the nearest who lived in London, and the squires and the improving landlord was hated in the improving landlord was hated in-the improving landlord was hated with ers, he removed them to make way for and industrious Scotchmen or English-After all, these paupers, or vermin, as they called, were human beings. Was it wonder-I that they should retaliate by the murder of the

and, yet four-fifths of the PROPLE WERE CATHOLIC, wild remain so, while of the Protestants less alf acknowledged this same State establishment of the Protestants less alf acknowledged this same State establishment of the Protestants less are state of the protestant of the Protestan But the Romish Church was a very different matter. So long as the popes retained a hope of recovering their old power no Catholic was permitted to be a loyal subject to a Protestant prince, and for two centuries a bitter war was waged against the reformed religion. Could England, therefore, allow the priests to destroy their power in Ireland any more than Prince Bismarck could to-day allow the Jesuits to undo the German Confederacy? The Irishman for centuries looked upon his allegiance to the Pope as superior to his English sovereign. Far more blame was due to England for her cruelty and oppression to the Irish Nonconformists than for her treatment of the Irish Catholics. After the peace of Utrecht politics assumed

attended A DIFFERENT COMPLEXION.

It ceased to be the avowed duty of the Catholic to never recognize the authority of a Protestant prince. But for the United Irishmen and the rebellion of '98 Catholic emancipation would have been at once passed as a just and necessary law, whereas it was reserved for O'Connell to achieve it by a long and tedious struggle. But much remained to be done after emancipation was granted. The peasant was worse off than ever. His landlord was generally a Protestant and said to him, "You must vote as I do, or I will turn you off my land;" while the priest said, "You must vote as I wish you, or I shall excommunicate you." O'Connell, if he had wished, instead of clamoring for repeal, which he knew he would never get, might have secured many years sooner

communicate you." O'Conneil, if he had wished, instead of clamoring for repeal, which he knew he would never get, might have secured many years sooner

A JUST LAND LAW,

such as Mr. Gladstone had recently passed. The English reformers, such as Sir Robert Peel, had, however, succeeded in giving the Irish a satisfactory measure of education; but this had been greatly nullified by the influence of the priests, who desired that the sheep should be separated from the goats on this as well as on the other side of the day of judgment. The great evil of Ireland after emancipation was the land tenure. The landlords for the most part were impoverished and out at eibows, while the peasantry multiplied exceedingly, owing to the encouragement of both the priests and the landlords, the former in order to avoid immorality, and the latter because the more people there were the nigher rose his rents. In 1846 there were 9,000,000 of people, 2,000,000 of whom were beggars, and all living on The ETERNAL POTATO.

We most of us remembered how sadly all this ended. The note of warning had long been sounded. Cobbect had shown the foily of allowing an immense population to spring up, trusting for support to one single precarious crop. The potato failed and there came the famine. The Irish bore the calamity with a patience and heroism that could not be too highly admired. A quarter of a million of them perished of sheer hunger. As fast as it could be done supplies were sent by England, and the government voted ten millions of money, eight of which he believed had been stolen. America also forwarded magnificent contributions, and from all parts of the world there came help and succor. At length the famine was stayed, and as usual the blame was thrown on THE WRONG SHOULDERS.

Political economists upbraided the Connemara peasant because he was not sufficiently well up in "Matthews on Population." The first result of the famine was the reperiously preached the same thing about emancipation. Then suddenly came the report that 400,000 Irishme

pleted

THE RUIN

of the encumbered Irish landed gentry, and they had now faded forever away. The 6,000,000 of the Irish people had also, in consequence of the famine, dwindled down to 5,500,000, which, allowing for the natural rate of increase, showed an emigration of between five and six millions. The famine also stimulated many of the landlords to raise the condition of their tenants, and on many Irish estates now the farmers and peasantry were much better of than his English fellow subjects. But the good landlords were few, and to get rid of the impoverished remainder Parliament passed the Encumbered Estates act, which enabled a creditor

on a promissory note, and, having cleared the estate of its superfluous tenantry, would again throw it late the market and sell it at highly advanced price. The poor peaper at at a highly advanced price. The poor peaper were toold to go-to go to the devil if they could all and solventy. He (Froude) thought that if the English government bad managed properly they might have made this necessity of emigration a concillatory measure. They might have and to the evicted tenant, "It is true we can't keep you here at home, but in our colonies we will give you can't all on the public hands for their maintenance during the first year of occupation." This might have out about twice as much as the Abysshilan will have been a good money investment. It was needless, however, to say that nothing of the kind was done. The emigranus left for America with bitterness in their hearts, while the Irish peakantry at home formed themselves into disloyal bands and redressed their wrongs by the

The landlords would have had the hands tied concer than a gain of the old folly of political agitation. He (Froude) did not biams the Irish for their desire for independence. He admitted the "macrot fight of revolution," but it was sacred only when the insurgents had power to achieve it. It was only when justice was denied and the list hope of redress had died away that it was lawful to call up the spirits of fire and blood. Never had there beneal the property of the rebellion, England had resolved that if the Irish rebelled again they should at least, have no valid grievances to complain of. Mr. Gladstone took the matter in hand, and began by denouncing the "upas tree of Protestant ascendancy." This was a turn altogether unprovoked and mnecessarily was a taunt altogether unprovoked and mnecessarily ended to the firsh prebelled again they should at least, have no valid grievances to complain of. Mr. Gladstone took the matter hand, and began by denouncing the "upas tree of Protestant ascendancy." This was a turn at long the remained the same as e

your flag."
Mr. Fronde responded in a very warm acknowledgment of the attention and kindness which had been shown to him, saying further to Irishmen that be would yield to no Fenian in his determination.

### "IS THE WAR ENDED?"

A Lecture by Anna Dickinson at the Cooper Institute Last Evening.

A War Cry to Republicans Who Are "On the Fence"-The Inquiry Answered, "Which Is the Best Man ?"-Is the Country Prosperous !- The Condition of the Southple of the United States-Why the South Will Vote for Greeley.

To an audience that only partially filled the crypt of the Cooper Institute Anna E. Dickinson delivered her lecture last night, entitled "Is the War Ended?" Though the subject was put in the form of a conundrum, there was a very ready answer to the inquiry. The lecture was a campaign speech in behalf of the liberal republican can didate, and differed very little from other campaign speeches, except in the attractive circumstance that Miss Dickinson was the speaker. The fair lecturer was not supported by any of the prominent members of the liberal republican party resident in the city, and the only notable lady on the platform was Mrs. Calhoun. Occasionally in the course of her address Miss Dickinson broke out into one of her characteristically "divine passions" and assumed that militant attitude that is never to be forgotten by those who have once heard her lecture and seen her in her highest rhetorical moments. An inter ruption, either intentional or accidental, brought out the combativeness of the lecturer's nature, and her response to the inquiry of the interrupting gentleman brought down upon him a chorus of

"Is the war ended ?" Miss Dickinson asked, at the outset of her lecture, and then said :- Stripped of all sophistry, of all extraneous personal matters, and to the naked fact, this was the question that the people were to answer on the 5th of November. (Applause.) Mr. Morton told us in Philadelphia that the old battle was going on between the boys in gray and the other administration orators was given, and then the lecturer said that the tree was known by A man is known by the company he keeps. What sort of company does President Grant keep to say it. (Cheers and laughter.) The Governor of the State was elected by 35,000 majority, and a friend and old comrade of bis comes out from the State Prison to support this man. The two pillars of support of that man were a State Prison convict and a President. We may well say, with our mouth in the dust, "God save the Republic." The President is accused of seaside loiterings, of the smoke of a cigar, and being fonder of the aroma of a wine glass than the responsibilities and cares of the State. He is accused of accepting gifts and placing the givers in high places. The lowest depth of degradation is reached when the people quictly acknowledge the truth of these shortcomings. The great question is, "Has he made a good President P" says the Senator from New York. If you want a man to guide a ship, you want a man who will not give that ship over to pirates. (Cheers.) If you want a man to lead an army you don't want a man who will let thieves, bummers and camp-foilowers steal all the spoils of the war. If you want a judge, you don't want a man whose ermine is stained. If you want a man whose ermine is stained. If you want a man to build a house you don't want a man who will subject the contract to miserable jobbers. Moral attributes are as essential to success as intellectual or executive powers. Miss Dickinson here traced the origin and progress of the present disruption of the republican party. When the lacturer there was a general cheering. "It was a handful of sorcheads." people said, "Who originated this movement?" In mentioning the names of the prominent members of the liberal republican party the name of Greeley was received with rounds of applause. When these men went to Cincinnati they were loudly applauded and enthusiastically

The country was never more prosperous than now Why, by that very sentence we draw the line between North and South. Why, we see the grass growing in the streets of Charleston; the harbor empty at New Orleans. Why, when one member suffers all the members suffer. Read what deneral Bradley Johnston says about the recuperative energies of the South. What was the debt of the Southern States at the Deginning of the war—the ten States in rebellion? He was the debt of the South. What were \$216,026,000. The twenty-seven non-rebellious States have a debt that is \$12,000,000 less than the ten rebellious States. The trustees of the Peabody fund met at Boston last year and decided that the appropriation to South Carolina should not be given over, because the officers of the State would pocket the money, and because then they would make another excuse for another appropriation, and that also would that State which had been cheated out of the good cause, had had appropriated for school purposes \$534,000; \$38,000 was spent, and the remainder was appropriated for the State to help to elect the Prestdent. If a million of voters cannot cast their ballots without an overthrow of peace, then we might as well declare the Republica failuer. (Cheers,) Do you suppose that the South would cast the million of black voters into slavery? No, they would regard the million of votes as capital and they would select a ticket that the South would cast the million of other South is not to be given their freedom. One-half of the white men who are to vote in the next presidential election never voted at a Presidential election before. The boys who are growing up have shall have another war. The men who will aght for freedom and independence will then be in the South, not in the North. (Cheers.) "The difference is simply between the men, there is no principle in the matter," said Senator Conkling, on this very platform. I thank yon, Jew, for teaching met the south, not in the North. (Cheers.) "The difference is simply between the men, there is no p

# The bitterness of the South had gone by. What they evidently desire is a just government and just laws. It is because they believe they will have tihs that they support Horace Greeley. Yes, a tool to use, some say. No, I don't believe it. No, they don't believe that they can trample on the law through him, but because the law will be made sure. Nay, the million of negro voters would prevent this. God himself would prevent it; since the whole tendency of the world is onward; since there is no progress backward. God has many aims to compass, many messages to send, and His instruments are fitted to some distinctive end. I believe that the South has an extraordinary mission to work out; it is that which was begun at Fort Sumter. Miss Dickinson closed with a reference to the strangeness of her position in thus detending the South, on a platform where she had scores of times pleaded for the colored race, and with a fine peroration on American liberty. SHIPPING NEWS.

#### WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH.

The New York HERALD has constructed a telegraph line The New York city to Whitestone, LI, and the same is from New York city to Whitestone, LI, and the same is now open for the transaction of business. This line will be found of great service to those having business with vessels passing to and from the Sound, and every facility will be given to merchants and others to

ormunicate promptly.

As there is no other telegraphic communication with Whitestone, the Herald Line will be open for all business and private messages, and the same attended to with all possible despatch.

ossible despatch.
All messages must be prepaid. The following rates have been established:—
Private messages, twenty five cents for ten words
less; two cents for every additional word.

Business messages—For a message of twenty words or less, to be delivered on board vessels off Whitestone, one dollar; five cents for every additional word. Advertisements for New York Herald free,

OFFICES.

Herald Office, corner Broadway and Ann street,
Herald Ship News Office, pier No 12 Bast River.
Herald Branch Office, No 1255 Broadway.
Whitestone Dock, Whitestone, LI. Almanac for New York-This Day.

OCEAN STEAMERS. DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THI MONTHS OF OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER. mers. | Sails. | Destination. |

PORT OF NEW YORK, OCT. 25, 1872.

CLEARED.

Steamship Batavia (Br), Morland, Liverpool via Queenstewn—C & Francklyn.
Steamship Anglia (Br), Small, Glasgow—Henderson Bros.
Steamship Schmidt (NG), Dannemann, Bremen—Herman Koon.
Steamship Ranger (Br), Jones, St Johns, NF—R P Curric & Co. Steamship Metropolis, Nickerson, Galveston—T Nickerson & Co.

Neamship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, NC—Lorillerd Meamship Co.

Steamship Ellen S Terry, Salyear, Newbern—Murray,
Fyrrix & Co.

Bark George Henry (Br), Smith, Bristol, E—Boyd &
Hinckon. rre Henry (Br), Smith, Bristol, E-Boyd &

#### ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND

the weather.

Bark Antonio G (Ital), Granata, Catania 50 days, with Britantone, &c, to Fabbri & Chauneey: vessel to A P Agresta. Passed Gibraitar Sept 14, and took the southern passage; had fine weather.

Schr Samie S McKown (of Boothbay), Parsons, Gonalves 12 days, with logwood to R Thackeray & Co; vessel to B J Wenberg. Had strong N and NE gales; was 4 days north of Hatteras.

Schr A L Putnam (of Provincetown), West, Fortune Island 14 days, with sail to Woodruff & Robinson vessel to B J Wenberg. Had strong northerly gales to Hatteras, From thence 5 days, with variable weather; split foresail and flying lib. Left no vessels in port.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Tillie, Bailey, New London for New York, with mass and basengers.

Ship Great Admirgi, Jackson, Boston for New York, in bailast, to J. F. Whittney & Co.

Bark Almira Coombs, Wilson, Fall Biver for New York, in bailast, to master.

Brig Whitsker, Callon, St George, NB, tor New York, 12 days, with limber to Snow & Richardson.

Brig Ellen Maria, Hoxle, Bangor for New York, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr Rachel Vanneman, Powell, Providence for Philadelphia.

leiphia.

Schr Susan Ross, Bartle, Providence for New York.

Schr Mary O Young, Clark, Somerset for Philadelphia.

Schr Philaderidan, aurphy, Fall River for New York.

Schr C L Vandervoort, Kelly, Boston for New York.

Schr Wm Cone, Young, Newport for New York.

Schr Scud, Abbott, Providence for New York.

Schr Mary Price, Newlove, Port Jefferson for New

or Maria Roxana. Brown, New Haven for New York, it Susan Palmer, Brown. New Haven for New York, it Susan Palmer, Brown. New Haven for New York, it Mail. Richards, Gardiner for New York, with lumo John Boynton's Son & Co.

In Old Zack, Beebe, Newport for New York, with lumor M L Varney, Booth, Bath for New York, with lumo Simbson, Clapp & Co.

Tar Willer, King, Providence for New York, it Charlie & Willie, Cozzens, Vinalhaven for Fortyler, with stone.

schr Carroll, Robinson, Newport for New York.
Schr Galota, Abbott, Boston for Albany.
Schr Willie Percy, Oxden, Bockland for New York,
with lime to J H Haviland.
Schr Thos H Cooper, Cooper, Providence for New York.
Schr James Parker, Sr, Kelly, Providence for New
York. r E P Casada, Way, Providence for New York. r John Myrick, Fisher, Providence for New York. r John Manlove, Harper, New Bedford for New

Schr John Maniove, insign, New Haven for New York.
Schr S & B Small, Palmer, New Haven for New York.
Schr S An Bobbins, Wood, New Haven for New York.
Schr S T Robbins, Wood, New Haven for New York.
Schr R W Brown, Winters, Providence for New York.
Schr N Shaler, Brown, Portland for New York, with
Schr N Shaler, Brown, Portland for New York, with

sehr N Shaler, Brown, Fortung for New York, with stone to order. Schr John Lancaster, Williams, Providence for New York. Schr Sarah Mills, Baker, Lanesville for New York, with stone to Chas Cazet. Schr Yarmouth, Baker, Hyannis for New York, in balinst.
Steamer Electra, Mott, Providence for New York, with

#### BELOW.

Ship American Union, Delano, from London Sent 16.
(Was spoken Oct 21, lat 41 20, lon 64 10, by pilot boat F
Perkins, No 13.)
Bark East Lothian (Br), Williams, from Auckland, NZ,
to Walker, Son & Renwick.
Bark Gunhilda (Br), Sutherland, from Old Harbor, Ja,
Sept 25, to D McColl. (Both by pilot boat David Mitchell,
No 3.)

#### SAILED.

Steamship Metropolis, for Galveston; bark Theodosi Wind at sunset NE, fresh.

Marine Disasters. STRAMSHIP LEO, Dearborn, which sailed from Savannah 22d for New York, came to anchor at Venus Point on ac-count of a slight derangement of her machinery. She proceeded the next day. Ship Aculeo (Br), McKay, from Liverpool for San Fran-

Shir Aculso (Br), McKay, from Liverpool for San Francisco (before reported), went ashore in a thick tog morning of 17th inst, about two miles below Point Pedro, near San Francisco heads, and will prove a total loss. Capt McKay and four men left the ship in a small boat two hours after she had gone ashore and landed near the Seaj Rock House at the risk of their lives. He reports that the vessel was three days in a thick tog, and that at six o'clock in the morning, while the fog was very dense, he struck a reef, and she commenced leaking. In two hours the Aculeo was filled with water to the upper deck. The sea was running high, and the crew were compelled to abandon the ill-fated vessel. The Aculeo is about 800 tons burden. She had on board a Liverpool assorted cargo, which was worth at least \$150,000. She had 100 tons of pig iron, 150 tons of coal and 200,000 grain sacks. She was owned by Duncan, Fox & Co, of Liverpool, and was consigned to Cross & Co, San Francisco. The captain says the vessel is insured and at least a portion of the cargo.

cargo.

Ship John Sidner, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, previously reported wrecked on McGray's Shoul, Cape May, registered 102 tons, rated Al½, was built at Richmond, Me, in 1855, and was owned by M S Hager and others, of that place. It is understood that there was an insurance on the vessel, covered in part by Boston offices.

Batc Tonrary, from Baltimore for Cardenas, put back 26th, having lost mainboom and mainsail off Hatteras on the 28th.

25th, having lost mainboom and mainsail off Hatteras on the 25d.

Some Seriol. (Br) sailed from Liverpool, NS, on the Sth of August, for Demarara, and soon after getting to sea encountered a severe hurricane, during which the vessel was thrown on her beam ends, necessitating the cutting away of her masts, when she righted. The vessel became numanageable, the sea breaking over her fore and aft. All hands lashed themselves to the wreck, where they were exposed to the waves which constantly washed over thom, and also to the imminent danger of starvation, as no foodor water could be had. On the Mist of August the gale abated, and on the following day the men succeeded in breaking a hole through the deck sufficiently large to admit of the srm of a seaman, who reached down and drew forth a small quantity of flour from an open barrel. The flour, on being moistened, furnished the only food they had taken since the vessel was disabled. The capital and a seaman named Lewis W Leathen were too much reduced to eat the flour. On the 2d of Septhey caught some small fish and ate them raw, first sucking the blood from them to quench their intolerable thirest. They could only obtain one or two after fishing all day. On the 6th a turtle coming alongside was captured and the blood and feeh of the animal were divided among the ismished mariners. The capitain, the cook and Leathen were in the meanwhile fast sinking under

The hull of the propeller Nevada, burned in don harbor some time since, has been raised.

SCHR MARY R ZIMBERHAN, 35 tons, with her riggig, was old at auction at Baltimore, 21st, for \$500.

J Dinamore.

At Thomaston, Me, 22d inst, from the yard of Samuel & Airred Watts a 3-masted schooner of 317 tons, named Mary A Power, to be commanded by Capt Wm J Willey. Brig B F Mash, 331 tons, owned by John Zittlosen, of New York, was launched from the ways at Millbridge, Me, Oct 15, after being entirely rebuilt at a cost of about \$14,000. She wfit leave Millbridge on the 25th for St John, NB, to load for Cabs.

ute miles.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

JOSEPH HENRY, Chairman.

Treasury Department, office Lighthouse Board, Wastington, D. C., Oct 18, 1573.

reasury Department, once Lighthouse Board, washington, D. C., Oct 19, 1872.

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—NETHERLANDS—EAST INDIES—LIGHT Referring to a previous Notice to Mariners, further notice is hereby given that the lighthouse therein mentioned as building on Duiven Island, Baly Strait, has been completed, and the light shown for the first time on the 15th of April, 1872.

BALTIC SEA—GULF OF BOTRINA—LIGHT ON EARLO 1814ND REAR ULEABORG.

A white fixed light, with flashes at intervals of 40 seconds, is shown since Sept 3 from the light tower built on Maria Point, the west point of Karlo Island, for facilitating the approach to Uleaborg. It is at a height of 82% feet above the ground and 100 feet above the level of the sea, illuminates the are between the bearings NNE ½ E. through E and S to SW ½ W, and is visible, with an elevation of the eye of 14½ feet, 15½ miles. The apparatus is dioptric of the 4th order.

The round tower is of brick, with a grantic foundation; it is painted white and has a red cupols.

Position—Lat 65 2 30 N, lon 24 35 15 E of Greenwich. The old tower has been taken down to 19 feet from the ground; the part which remains standing, and used for storage, will serve also as a beacon for the pilots.

There is a signal station for the pilots on the new tower.

MEDITERRANEAN-ITALY—BAY OF BALERIO.

A buoy has been placed off the extreme end of the mole building in the harbor of Salerio, 36 feet west of the extrance. It is of wood, oblong in shape, the base 8½ feet square and 5 feet high, protruding 1½ feet above the level of the sea. It is crowned by a white and red striped bail.

By order of the Bureau of Navigation,

R H WYMAN, Commodore U S N, Hydrographer.

R H WYMAN, Commodore U S N, DC, Oct 9, 1872.

Whalemen. Whalemen.

Arrived at San Francisco Oct 25, bark Camilla, Pulver, of NB, from the Arctic Ocean, with 1000 barrels of whale oil and 1200 ibs of bone.

Bark Callao, Lee, of NB, was at Albany, NH, Aug 14, with 200 bbis sp and 150 do wh oil on board. Reports July 22, barks Mary Frazier, Nye, of do, no oil since last report; Canion, Lapham, of do, 200 bbis sp, 46 do this season: Swallow, Ryder, of do, no report of oil; Mcramaid, Horan, Westport, 195 bbis sp this season.

At Hobart Town Aug 10 (ar 6th), bark Mary Frazier, Nye, NE, with 200 bbis wh oil. Reports lost a large whale July 7, taking the line with him: July 23, while lying to in a heavy gale from WM. South East Island NNE 45 miles, shipped a heavy sea which carried away main rail, with bulwarks and stanchions from gangway nearly the staving in the hatches and coing ther days with advits, a letter from Capt Gifford, of bark Annawan, of NB, reports her off Terceira Sept 12, with oil as before reported, bound to Tristan ground, and St Helena in the Spring.

Spoken. Steamship Derby, from Liverpool for Savannah, Oct 22, lat 41 48, lon 63 30 (by pilot boat F Perkins, No 15).

Steamship Berlin, from Bremen for Baltimore, Oct 23, lat 41 30, lon 63 20.

Ship Melrose, Jackson, from Boston for Savannah, no date, off Fryingpan Shoals.

Bark Miphon, of Baltimore, from New Orleans for Havre, Oct 21, lat 31, lon 78 50.

Bark Windermere (Br), from New Orleans for Liverpool, Sept 22, 20 miles SE of Charleston bar.

Brig A B Patterson (Br), from Porto Cabello for New York, Oct 23, 20 miles Sea of Five Fathom light.

Foreign Ports.

Foreign Ports. Burnos Avars, Sept 19—Arrived, bark Wenonah (Br), Forbes, Montreal; brig John Sherwood, Bandrup, Port-land.

BURNOS AYRES, Sept 19—Arrived, bark Wenonah (Br), Forbes, Montreal; brig John Sherwood, Randrup, Portiand.

CALCUTTA, Oct 11—Sailed previous, ship City of York (mot City oi New York), Auld, New York.

GONAIVER, Oct 12—In port brig Abbie, Eastman, for Boston, Idg.

MONTEVIDEO, Sept 18—Arrived, brig W N H Clementa (Br), Lewis, St Marys; 22d, barks Hengiat (Br), Meniel, Montreal; 23d, Colin E McNeil, Crowell, Darien; 24th, Express (Br), Sangster, Annapolis, NS.

Sailed 18th, barks Harvest Home, Dickey, Pernambuco, to load for Liverpool; Albert, Reed, New York.

In port Sept 15, bark Reunion, Tucker, for Batavia, to sail in about 25 days.

MATANZAS, Oct 15—Arrived, bark Clenfuegos, Norgrave, Norfolk, brig Thos Walter, Kerr, Philadelphia.

Sailed 19th, brig Rosita (Sp), Abril, Charleston.

Pont Calkedonia, CS. Oct 16—Cleared, bark Saguenay, Brown, New York.

Picrov, Oct 18—Cleared, bark Janet Porbes, Walker, Cardenas.

In port 19th, barks M J Wilbur, Mundy, and Bessie Baker, Inness, from New York.

QUERNSTOWN, Oct 25—Sailed, steamship Celtic (Br), Murray of from Liverpool), New York.

Rio JANBHO, Sept 33—Arrived, bark Braziliera (NG), Jachens, Buctos Ayres.

Sailed Sept 37, barks Elverton, Benson, Baltimore; 28th, Chinesseren (Nor), Moller, United States; 29th, Talisman (Br), Blatchord, Baltimore; Adelaide, Etchberger, do; Oct 2, brig Esmeralda (Swe), Ternstrom, Galveston.

Cleared Oct 2, bark Aquidneck, Lucas, Baltimore, do; oct 24—in port brig Concord, Kelly, for Baltimore via Arecibo.

Sr Jouns, PK, Oct 25—in port brig Concord, Kelly, for Baltimore via Arecibo.

Sr Jouns, NF, Sept 30—Arrived, brigs Sarah L Hall (Rr), Davis, New York and cleared Oct 5 for Sydney, CB; 10th, Lally (Br), Ryan, do.

Sr Jouns, NB, Oct 25—Arrived, bark Damon, Cail, Portland.

St Jons, NB, Oct 23—Arrived, Dark land. Cleared 22d, schr Glatmire (Br), Tufts, New York. Cleared 22d, schr Glat.mire (Br), Tufts, New York.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Oct 24—Arrived, bark E H Duval (Br), Hilton, London: schrs T Sinnickson, Dickson, and W H Fiers, Clifford, Philadelphia: W G Dearborn, Scull, de Wills, New Johnson: Mary E Smith, Mills, New Johnson: Mary E Smith, Mills, New Johnson: Mary E Smith, Mills, New Johnson: Mary E Smith, Cleared—Steamers Hatterns, Lawrence, New York; bark Warrior (Br), Kichen, Bull River, Ga; brig Magnet, Anderson, Cork or Falmonth, Eng. to lond for Buenos dyres; ebris Edith May, Gross, Barbades: C H Kelly, Haskel, Brunswick, Ga, to lond for Aspinwall; Carrie Walker, McFarland, Jacksonville: Z L. Adams, Robbins, Philadelphia: H Mayo; Cabot, Parker, New York: Lydis Hilton (Br), Jones, do.

Salled—Steamer Rattleenoke. Ship Argonaut and bark Henrietts started, but anchared in the Roads, where they remained, with brig Elsey, outward bound.

25th—Arrived, steamship Wm Crane, Norfolk.

Balltimore, Oct24—Argived, steamsbip Appold, Loveland, Boston; schr James F Robinson, Harding, New York.

Cleared—Steamship Wm Layreage, Hallett, Beston via

olk: achr Northern Light, Plummer, Sagua la Grande.

Salied—Brig Glara J Adams, Havana.

Balled—Brig Glara J Adams, Havana.

BRUNSWICK, Oz. Oct 13—Geared, schr Jonas Smith,
Hodgkinson, New York.

In port 19th, harks Adriatic (Br), McKenzie, from Fall
River, art 18th, dag. Pactolus (Br), Dalrymple; Clotilde,
Miller, and Emma C Litchfield, Grockett, idg: Orchilla.

Havener, do; hrg Lima, Hill, do; schrs Sabos, Dyer.
Lizzie Wilson, Wilson; James Young, Young, and Panny
K Waits, do.

BANGOR, Oct 23—Arrived, brig Aguidneck, Lyon,
Boston, to lead for Messina; schr Laura II Jones,
Cousins, New York.

Cleared—Brig Isla. Anderson.

Thompson, Portsmouth, New London; Addle RTOWN, Oct 22—Arrived, yacht Vindex, Cent k, on a fishing cruise.

30 AM—Passed to the westward this morning, with a large ship in tow. Several coasters robor unknown. paraiso via Humboldt. Sailed—Steamer Montana, Nolan, Panama; shi Derby, Sprague, Liverpool; Asa Eldridge, Baker, d Agenor, Knowles, do; barks Aureola, Ross, do; Ble Arrived—Ships Ironsides, London to proceed to Mobile; Richard the Third, Philadelphia; bark Lada, Water ford.

Salied—Ships Southern Rights, for Havre; Sawely Chindow, for Bremen; brigs Hiram Abiff, for Darlen, am Ocean Belle, for Baltimore.

Salied—Ships Southern Rights, for Havre; Sawely Chindow, for Bremen; brigs Hiram Abiff, for Darlen, am Ocean Belle, for Baltimore.

SALEM, Oct 22—Arrived, brig Milwaukee, Strout, Hoben; echr S & Girwin, Johnson, Philadelphia; Philan thropist, Ryder, do; Pearl, Smith, and Union, Saw, yer, Port Johnson; M M Pots Abbott Elizabethpor, yer, Port Johnson; M M Pots Abbott Elizabethpor, yer, Port Johnson; M M Pots Abbott Elizabethpor, Church, Nikerson, Rondout; Nelle movers, Spear, Wee hawken; Olive Branch, Riggins, Elizover, Spear, Wee hawken; Olive Branch, Riggins, Elizover, and Union Flag, Frisbee, Philadelphia; Charlie Cobb, Ames, Elizabethport; Orozimbo, Wood, Calais for New York; Cyprus Strout Bango, Holyon, Oct 24—Arrived, schra Alaaka, F J B Knowles, Wechawken for Boston; Neptune, Por Johnson Iordo; Calvin, New Brunswick, NJ, for Ports mouth; A D Scali, Philadelphia for Salem; Mayflower New York of Windows. Sailed—Schrs Harriet Baker, Mary Ella and Frank Wind NB; fresh; cloudy, 25th, 8 AM—No arrivals. Sailed, schrs Mindora, Eagle George Glendon, Jewett, Chimo, E A Stevens and Senato Grimes. Wine NE; cloudy, WILMINGTON, NC, Oct 23—Arrived, schr Ben. Davis New York. Cleared—Schr Babel S Irons, Hubbard, New York. WAREHAM, Oct 23—Arrived, schr Palladium, Ryde New York.
WICKFORD, Oct 24—Sailed, schr Eliza Hamilton, Cole
New York.

MISCELLANEOUS. A.-THE HORSE DISEASE.

AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY. TAYLOR'S GREAT COMPOUND FOOD is now in in all the large stables in the city, and is acknowledge by all to be the BEST PREVENTIVE,

as well as the most certain and reliable CURE

prietors of the different STAGE LINES are using large quantities daily.

For sale in bags, 234 pounds, 50c.; 5 pounds, \$1: MANHATTAN FEED MILL COMPANY. N. B. TAYLOR, President,

508 West Twenty-sixth street. A BSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED I different States—Legal everywhere; describen, & millieln cause; no publicity required; no charge und divorce granted; advice free.

M. HOUSE, Counsellor, &c., 189 Broadway.

A.—HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Open from 8.4. M. to 8.P. M.;

Open from 8.4. M. to 8.P. M.

BARGAINS IN TRAS, COFFEES, GROCERIES AN Provisions; warranted to suit the palates and it pockets of the million. 260 Greenwich street, New York.

DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN REMEDIES; WARRANTE to cure when all other treatment talks any case-scrotula, rheumatism, debility, &c.; no mercury; circi lars sent; office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.; consults tion free. Dr. RICHARDS, 23 Varick street, New York GARDNER FIRE EXTINGUISHER, PATENTE February 14 and December 26, 1871, March 12, 1872. absolute protection from fire. The last, best, cheaps

and most effective. Entirely different from and super

Send for descriptive circular to agents' rooms, WAI TON BROS., 96 Liberty street, TULLY, DAVENPORT

CO., 81 Chambers street, New York. NEW YORK, OCTOBER I, 1871.—WE, THE UNDE, august, have this day formed a copartnership under the style and firm of Sternberger, Netter & Seasongoo for the purpose of transacting a general banking at comment of the style and transacting a general banking at comments of the style style and the style style and the style and the style style and the style style and the style style style and the style styl